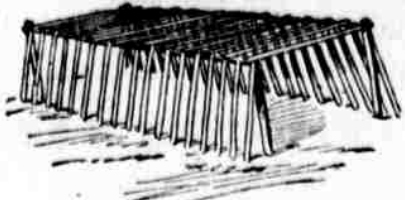




CHEAP STRAW SHED.
Suitable for Cattle, Sheep or Hogs and the Storage of Farm Tools and Implements.

When stacking straw either in the field or barnyard, a good shed suitable for cattle, sheep or hogs, or even rough farm tools and implements, may be made with little work. Before threshing, secure six posts, each eight feet in length, and forked at one end if possible. At the place stack is to be built, set the posts about two feet deep in ground, in rows of three posts on



each side; the rows eight or ten feet apart, and posts nine feet apart in row. Take two poles each 20 feet long and place one on each row of posts for crosspieces to hold top. Lay rails or poles six or eight inches apart on top of the crosspieces, and set ordinary fence rails, slanting, round frame, leaving one end open, as shown in the illustration. The rails should be close enough together to keep the straw from falling in or being pulled out. Build the stack on top of this frame, and a comfortable shelter will be provided. If desired, stalls may be made in the shed; and the size given—20 feet long and eight or ten feet wide—may be adapted to suit the wishes of the farmer or the amount of straw at his disposal.—J. G. Allhouse, in Ohio Farmer.

HOW CATTLE MULTIPLY.
There is no business as profitable as the systematic raising of good stock.

There is money in raising cattle and no one who has ever kept them and cared for them in a business way has ever made a statement to the contrary, says the Texas Stockman and Farmer. A young man cannot invest \$30 in a safer or more certain business than to buy a good cow and take care of her progeny for a period of five or ten years. In ten years \$30 at ten per cent. will double itself, but where can a young man loan \$30 at such a rate of interest? Anyway at the end of ten years he will have \$60 for his investment. If he will invest \$30 in one good prolific cow and take care of her and her offspring for ten years, his \$30 will not only double but cost more than 1,000 per cent. of the first principle. As an example of what can be done in this line a case is given by the Hixie Sentinel.

"Ten years ago," says the Sentinel, "John Sims presented his two sons, Willis and Robert, with a cow each and put them in Willis Johnson's herd to pasture, instructing Mr. Johnson to sell or trade the steer calves for heifers and also sell enough of the increase to pay the herd bills, which he has done. Mr. Sims and family returned home from Colorado, where they had been seven years, and the boys found that each had a nice little herd of cattle. One had rather bad luck, however, and only found 12, while the other found that he was the possessor of 28, making a total of 40 for the two cows, after deducting all loss and expenses." If the young men in question had worked and cared for their respective stock and with the proceeds of matured animals added more breeding animals to their herds, it is plain that the above figures could easily have been doubled.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The raisin product of California in 1900 was \$9,000,000 pounds.

One of the doing kind of farmers is worth one dozen of the suggesting sort.

The total value of the peach crop in the United States is about \$50,000,000 annually.

The estimated profit of wheat-growing in Argentina, at current prices, is \$3.42 cents an acre.

Don't fail to read the best papers. Form your own conclusions, then work them out, since it is the only sure way to make the farm pay.

The effort of the California fruit-growers to secure a six-day fruit-travel service from Sacramento to Chicago, and a nine-day one to New York, has resulted successfully.

The first load of new wheat of the 1901 crop was marketed at Winfield, Kan., June 24. Weight, 62 pounds to the bushel. Kansas hard red winter wheat is now a formidable rival of the justly celebrated northwestern spring.—Farm and Home.

Sheep as Weed Destroyers.
It has been said that the sheep is a double-purpose animal, because it furnishes two profitable products—mutton and wool. We would add another value to the sheep; as an aid in the destruction of weeds on the farm he stands second only to the plow. Wherever a flock of sheep is kept weed growth is kept in check, provided, of course, the area is not out of proportion to the size of the flock. If you want a pasture trimmed up neatly and made to appear smooth and well-kept let a band of sheep in it for a few weeks and they will make a complete change of it.—National Rural.

Improving Marshy Land.
When a piece of marshy land has been drained it is often found that crops fail to thrive, although it seems to be very rich in nitrogen. The remedy is to add barnyard manure. The semi-aquatic vegetation which formerly occupied the land decays so slowly that cultivated crops cannot get nitrogen rapidly enough for their needs. When the manure is added it sets up a fermentation which converts the nitrogen bearing materials into a more soluble and hence available form.—Director C. E. Thorne, Ohio Experiment Station.

KEEPING EGGS FRESH.

A Simple Method Which Has Given Satisfaction to Many Who Have Tested It.

With a fairly cool cellar, there is no trouble in keeping eggs for two or three months, if they are turned so that the yolks do not settle. If those who have chickens, and are afraid of not getting eggs in winter, will try this plan, they will with little doubt be satisfied.

As early as September begin to fill cases to keep for a month or two at least. When full, keep in cellar, turning the boxes upside down every day or two. If the number laid is small, boxes that will hold six, twelve or fifteen dozen should be made or bought, as the eggs should not be left untended many days, and it is very awkward to turn them when the case is not full. The boxes should be numbered and dated. When eggs are to be sold or used, take the oldest, but use them while they are perfectly good. August eggs could be sold in September or October, those packed in September could follow, and so on. Under ordinary circumstances, the gain in holding from one to two months will generally be 25 per cent.

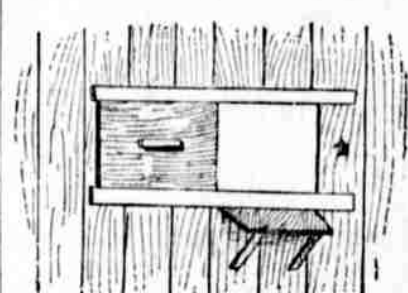
If the supply is for family use, make boxes large enough for one section of regular paper "fillers." These hold three dozen eggs, and your box may be two, three, four or five layers deep. Boxes of that size are easily handled, and will be convenient for marketing if there are more eggs than you need.

At my own home we followed this plan last winter, and of over 40 dozen, not one egg was spoiled, though in a very few the yolk had settled. The effect of such alternation is virtually to convert the 15-cent eggs of September into 25 or 30-cent eggs of December. It is a great satisfaction to have eggs that you know are good, and if you happen to have too many there is no trouble in selling them at a good price, and at a time when generally the demands for cash are quite numerous.—Country Gentleman.

VERMIN-PROOF DOOR.

It Positively Prevents Would-Be Intruders from Entering into the Chicken House.

A convenient plan for light-weight breeds of poultry to pass in and out of a coop is shown herewith. In cold weather too much of a draft comes in through the open door. Besides snakes, rats, mice and other vermin can crawl in through the door if left open. But wherever the above shown arrangement is in use no foreign intruder can enter into the chicken house, unless they can climb upon the smooth wall or fly. Cut the opening



18 inches or higher from the floor and make it one foot square; this will be large enough for poultry to pass through. To close over the opening at night and in very cold weather a small sliding door is used to shove across opening. I find this to be preferable to a hinged door, as the wind has no effect on it. A small platform, eight by eight inches, is placed just below the opening, on both sides for poultry to step upon when passing in and out of coop. This arrangement is also very handy for letting fowls pass between scratching shed and coop. At least we have found this method preferable to leaving the door open. The sliding door should fit very tightly over opening to exclude all drafts of cold air in winter.—Lewis Olsen, in Farm and Home.

Busy Boreometric Bees.

Generally the bee stays at home when rain is in the air. When the sky is simply dark and cloudy these busy workers do not leave their dwellings all at once. A few go out first, as though the queen had sent out messengers to study the state of the atmosphere. The greater number remain on observation until the clouds begin to dissipate, and it is only then that the battalions entire rush out in search of their nectar. A bee never gets out in a fog, because it is well aware that dampness and cold are two fearsome redoubtable enemies. We do not mean, however, that the bee is a meteorologist in the absolute sense of the word. Its cleverness consists in never being taken unawares, for it possesses untiring vigilance. Often one may observe the sudden entrance of bees into the hive when a dense cloud hides the sun and even though the rain is not in evidence.—Los Angeles Times.

Young Chicks Need Grit.

When the chick begins to live it has a good supply of food from the yolk of the egg. This lasts for two or three days. During this time the grit is not needed. But as soon as the first hard grain is eaten, which is often the third day from birth, the grit is necessary. Nature does not supply this. The chick must find it or it must be supplied. This may explain the success in feeding soft feed to chicks under artificial conditions. Too often the chicks have no way of getting grit, and the soft food makes it possible for the work of digestion to go on. But if the grit is supplied in abundance there is little doubt that the gizzard of the young chick is able to handle hard food from the first.—Farmers Review.

Diversity in Feeding.

All animals on the farm prefer foods that may not be relished by some others. The farmer should take advantage of this fact and utilize all the materials that might be wasted if there were not some animals that would accept them. A judicious use of the feed cutter, mixing a little bran or meal with the cut food, and tempting the animals with a variety, will render serviceable even such foods as wheat straw. There are several modes of serving corn fodder that will make it acceptable to dairy animals.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for October 27, 1901.—Joseph and His Brothers.

[Prepared by H. C. Livingston.]
THE LESSON TEXT.
(Genesis 42:1-11.)

Then Joseph could not refrain himself before all them that stood by him; and he cried, Cause every man to go out from me. And there stood no man with him, while Joseph made himself known unto his brethren.

2. And he wept aloud; and the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard.

3. And Joseph said unto his brethren, I am Joseph; doth my father yet live? And his brethren could not answer him; for they were troubled at his presence.

4. And Joseph said unto his brethren, Come near to me, I pray you. And they came near. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.

5. Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither; for God did send me before you to preserve life.

6. For these two years hath the famine been in the land; and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be famine nor harvest.

7. And God sent me before you to preserve you, and to bring you out of Egypt.

8. So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God; and he hath made me a father to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house, and a ruler throughout all the land of Egypt.

9. Haste ye, and go up to my father, and say unto him, Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me lord of Egypt: come down unto me, tarry not.

10. And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, thou, and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all that thou hast.

11. And then I will nourish thee; for yet there are five years of famine; lest thou, and thy household, and all that thou hast, come to poverty.

12. And thou shalt say unto thy brethren, I will send you to Egypt, to buy yourselves corn, that ye may live, and not die.

13. And Joseph gave unto his brethren money for their cattle, according to the price of the land.

14. And Joseph said unto his brethren, Behold, I have bought you this day unto Pharaoh, and, behold, I am Pharaoh's servant.

15. And thou shalt say unto thy brethren, I will send you to Egypt, to buy yourselves corn, that ye may live, and not die.

16. And Joseph gave unto his brethren money for their cattle, according to the price of the land.

RATES OF TAXATION FOR 1901.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO.

IN CONFORMITY WITH LAW, I, EARL A. SQUIER, TREASURER OF HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, HEREBY NOTIFY THE TAX-PAYERS thereof that the table below is a correct exhibit of the amount of tax levied on each dollar of valuation on the tax duplicate of said county for the support of the State government, the Ohio University, State common schools, for the payment of interest and principal of the public debt, for defraying county expenses, for keeping the poor, for building bridges, for township expenses and for each other object for which tax may be levied under the laws of the State, excepting special assessments.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS	State	Univ.	Com. Schs.	Pub. Debt	County Exp.	Keep. Poor	Build. Bridges	Township Exp.	Keep. Prison	Other	Total
Liberty	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
New Market	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Fairfield	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Brusard	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Paint	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Union	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Madison	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Concord	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Jackson	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Salem	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Whiteoak	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Dodson	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Clay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Marshall	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Hamer	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Washington	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Penh	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Hillsboro	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Leesburg	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
New Lexington	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Russell Station	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Sinking Spring	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Greenfield	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Lynchburg	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Vienna, Pa.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10
Vienna, Pa. Union tp.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	11.10

TAX-PAYERS WILL TAKE NOTICE.

That they may, according to law, pay the full amount of 1901 taxes charged against them on or before the 20th day of December, 1901; but they must pay one-half the general tax, and all delinquencies, on or before the 20th day of December, 1901; the remaining one-half of the 1901 taxes may then be paid without penalty on or before the 20th day of June, 1902; and if the taxes are not paid on chattel property on or before the 20th day of December, 1901, then the whole of such tax becomes due and will be placed in the hands of proper authorities for collection according to law.

If taxes on real estate that were due in 1900 are not paid on or before December 20, 1901, said real estate will be advertised according to law and the County Treasurer will sell the same on the Third Tuesday of January next for such unpaid portion of 1900 and the entire taxes of 1901, and on all personal property ten per cent.

Tax-payers are requested to bring their last receipts, and call as early as possible, to avoid the rush of the last few weeks.

When asking for the amount of your taxes by mail, please state clearly in whose name, what township or village, number of acres or lot, etc.; also whether real or personal. Always send stamps for reply.

Certificates for the discharge of road taxes must be presented at the time of paying the December installment, or said road tax will be collected in money.

OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office closed on all legal holidays.

EARL A. SQUIER, Treasurer.



"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT, MR. BRYAN?"
STILL THEY WANT TO LEAD.



OHIO VOTER—"I'm Going Ahead, I Believe in Progression."



THE BALL IS A ROLLIN'. "STRIKE"

Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider, of Crittenden, Ky., "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles. 50c. and \$1.00. W. R. Smith & Co., Druggists.

Willie—Oh, mamma, you said that if I did a real act of kindness this morning you'd give me some cake. Please give it to me now.

Mother—What act of kindness did you do?

Willie—A cat came into our back yard and I didn't stone it.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere stimulant to tired nature. It affords the stomach complete and absolute rest by digesting the food you eat. You don't have to diet but can enjoy all the good food you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly relieves that distressed feeling after eating, giving you new life and vigor. W. R. Smith & Co.

"Sue declares that she is single from choice," said Miss Kittish.

"But did she say whose choice?" asked Miss Frocks.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure. W. R. Smith & Co.

The Czar is a costly visitor when he goes on a state mission. His trip to France will cost the government of that country nearly 3,000,000 francs.

What's Your Face Worth?
Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble.

But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at W. R. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

"We had to send him out o' town," said Bronco Bob.

"He was always talking about his record as a desperado," remarked the visitor.

"Yes. That's what got Crimson Gulch down on him. In makin' up the list of people he'd shot he wanted to count innocent bystanders."

W. T. Wesson, Gholsonville, Va., druggist, writes: "Your One Minute Cough Cure gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say it is the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles." W. R. Smith & Co.

Smith—I don't see anything very rocky about this coast.

Brown—Wait until you sample the beds.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers never disappoint. They are safe, prompt, gentle, effective in removing all impurities from the liver and bowels. Small and easy to take. Never gripe or distress. W. R. Smith & Co.

HILLSBORO MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by J. E. Richards, & Co. Retail Grocers. Hillsboro, Tuesday, October 22, 1901.

BUYING PRICES.	
Wheat, bushel	72
Corn, New	50
Oats	38
Potatoes, New	70
White Beans, bushel	40
Butter	14
Eggs, dozen	16
Young Chickens	7
Chickens, per lb.	6
Turkey, per lb.	7
Ducks, per lb.	6
Bacon, Ham, pound	8
Bacon, Sides	8
Bacon, Shoulders	8
Lard	10
Hay, ton	10

RETAIL PRICES.	
K. O. Sugar	6
A. Sugar, per lb.	6
Granulated Sugar	6
Oni Leaf and Powdered Sugar	6
Coffee, Rio	10
Tea, Imperial	10
Tea, Black	80
Cheese, factory	12
Floor, good family brand	2
Flour, city sugar, pound	12
Molasses, N. O., gallon	40
Sorghum	40
Golden Syrup	40
Coal Oil	10
Salt	12
Hams, city sugar, pound	12

LIVE STOCK.	
Beaves, owl, gross	3 00
Beaves, shipping	2 50
Sheep and Lambs, per owl	2 50
Hogs, owl, gross	5 50
Stock Hogs, gross	5 50
Milk cows with calves	30 00

Mineral Water

AND

ICE.

Can be secured from C. E. Resler, whose headquarters are located on South High street.

He can furnish you ice in large or small quantities, and will deliver it at your door.

He also has for sale Mineral Waters of his own preparation, which contain highly medicinal properties. If you are in need of either of these commodities call on

RESLER.

School Examiners.

The Highland County Board of School Examiners hereby give notice that examinations of applicants will take place in the Washington School Building, Hillsboro, on the first Saturday of every month, except June and July.

Borrow examinations will be held on the second Saturday of March and April. The county commencement on the second Saturday of June.

As prescribed by law, the fee for teachers' examination will be 50 cents, while for Borrow examination no fee will be charged.

By order of the Board, E. P. Tice, Clerk.

Notice of Appointment.

Notice of Andrew J. Baile, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of Andrew J. Baile, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 18th day of October, A. D. 1901. WILLIAM W. BRYAN.

Scald head is an excruciating of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

"Pa, what's the first requisite of a patriot?"

"That he belong to your party."